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St. James's, May 1.

THE following Addreſs of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, and other Inhabitants of the Borough and Town of Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaſter, has been preſented to his Majeſty by Sir Richard Bradſhaigh, Bart. one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, and Richard Clayton, Eſq; their Recorder; who were introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, and other Inhabitants of your Majeſty's ancient and loyal Borough and Town of Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaſter.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, moſt humbly beg Leave to approach your Majeſty's Throne, with a Tender of our true Allegiance and Fidelity, and with Hearts full of that Affection for your Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government, which every Briton ought to be inſpired with, by the great Bleſſings we all enjoy, as a free and happy People, under your Majeſty's mild and gracious Reign over us.

We are too ſenſible of the Value of thoſe Bleſſings, to be unaffected by the late wicked Deſign, form'd by a neighbouring Power, for invading your Majeſty's Kingdoms in Favour of a popiſh Pretender, and ſubverting this our happy Conſtitution both in Church and State: We think of this Deſign with the utmoſt Abhorrence and Indignation; and, with the ſame Spirit, it muſt always be remembered by every Man who has a due Regard for the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of his Country. And we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall, on this and all other Occaſions, exert ourſelves to the utmoſt, in the Defence of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, againſt all your Enemies.

After an Attempt, whereby France had openly ſhew'd herſelf an Enemy, and rendered herſelf juſtly odious to your Majeſty and the Nation ſhe intended to injure, a Declaration of War, on her Part, ſeemed unneceſſary, and to be intended only to anticipate that, which ſhe had Reaſon ſoon to expect againſt her, on the Part of your Majeſty and your Kingdoms: And we hope, that, by the Bleſſing of God upon the Arms of your Majeſty and your Allies, you will be able to procure ſuch a Peace, as will check the ambitious Views of that Crown, and ſettle a laſting Tranquility in theſe Kingdoms, and in all Europe.

That your Majeſty may always defeat the malicious Deſigns of your Enemies, both at home and abroad; that your Reign may be long and proſperous; and that a Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, may be perpetuated in your Royal Houſe, are the daily ardent Prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful,
loyal and affectionate Subjects.

The following Addreſs of the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Merioneth, has been preſented to his Majeſty by William Vaughan, Eſq; their Repreſentative in Parliament, accompanied by Sir William Wynne, Knt. being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Merioneth, aſſembled at the Great Seſſion for the ſaid County, moſt humbly beg your Majeſty's Permiſſion, in this critical and dangerous Conjuncture, to lay before your Majeſty this publick Teſtimony and Profeſſion of our unfeigned Zeal and Attachment to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

As the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Nation, which have been ſo eminently preſerved and protected by your Majeſty's paternal Care and Goodneſs, are ever dear to all true Britons: So the Invaſion of this Kingdom, projected by the French Court, ſupported by its Squadron, and incouraged by domeſtick Traytors, in Favour of a popiſh Pretender, (inſtructed by his Religion, that there are no other Meaſures of Obedience, but a paſſive and unlimited Submiſſion to his arbitrary Will and Pleaſure) muſt incite, in every loyal Breaſt, the utmoſt Indignation and Abhorrence.

And, though we hope that the wicked Machinations of the Enemies of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, by the Providence of God, and the Unanimity of ſuch of your Majeſty's Subjects as continue ſtedfaſt in their Duty and Allegiance, will prove vain and abortive,

Give

Give us Leave, nevertheleſs, moſt Gracious Sovereign, with the greateſt Humility, to aſſure your Majeſty, that (however remote or inconſiderable this County may be eſteemed) we will chearfully hazard our All in Defence of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, and the Laws and Liberties of Great Britain, againſt all Perſons who ſhall attempt to ſubvert or violate our Conſtitution; and that our Poſterity may enjoy the ſame Bleſſings, we will at all Times contribute our Endeavours, that a Proteſtant Prince of your Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious Race, may reign over us to the lateſt Generations.

Dolgelley, March 23, 1743.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and principal Burgeſſes of the Borough of Appleby, has been preſented to his Majeſty by Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and principal Burgeſſes of the Borough of Appleby in the County of Weſtmorland, aſſembled at their Court Leet.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, humbly beg Leave to expreſs that Indignation and Abhorrence we have long conceived againſt the French King and his Adherents, for an Attempt ſo contrary to the Treaties ſubſiſting between your Majeſty and that Prince, as an Invaſion of your Majeſty's Kingdoms, in Favour of a popiſh Pretender to your Crown.

At the ſame Time that we looked on this Deſign with a Deteſtation of the Perfidy of it, we could not forbear mixing therewith our Contempt of their Weakneſs, in imagining that the Language of a few Malcontents ſpoke the Senſe of the Body of your Majeſty's Subjects; but it well ſuited the Genius of that People, to build upon an airy Foundation, who are as remarkable for their Levity as their Treachery. May they always build on falſe Confidences, and always meet with the ſame Diſappointments as their late Attempts have, whilſt your Majeſty is ſupported with the ſolid and ſincere Affections of a People, as renowned for their Steadineſs as their Honeſty.

So long as we are bleſſed with Religious as well as Civil Liberty, which we have abundantly enjoyed ſince the Succeſſion to the Britiſh Crown took Place in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, and which we hope to enjoy whilſt one of that Houſe ſitteth on the Throne, our Prayer to God ſhall be, to preſerve your Majeſty and your Royal Family in Safety and Proſperity to the lateſt Times.

And as we ſhall not fail to pray to God for the Continuance of theſe Bleſſings to us, ſo will we be ready, with our Lives and Fortunes, to engage in your Defence againſt all your Enemies, of what Denomination ſoever; and more particularly againſt France and Spain, with whom your Majeſty is now engaged in a War, which the Conduct of thoſe two Powers with your Majeſty and your Subjects, has made ſo juſt and ſo neceſſary.

It was with a freſh Indignation that we read from the Court of Verſailles, a Charge upon England of Cruelty and Barbarity; a Charge as unjuſt as unbecoming. Let France take back the Reproach, and as much thereof as ſhe thinks not due to herſelf, let her beſtow on her Siſter Spain; the Genius of England, and the truly Evangelical Religion, which, thank God, is eſtabliſhed there, inſpires your Majeſty and all your Subjects with more generous Sentiments.

May the God of Hoſts, who hath ſo often graciouſly protected your ſacred Perſon in the Day of Battle, go forth with your Majeſty's Fleets and Armies, and, by a Series of Succeſs, diſappoint our Enemies of all Opportunities which they ſo greedily catch at, to exerciſe their Cruelty upon thoſe who fall into their Power, and give your Majeſty's Subjects as many to diſplay their Generoſity and Humanity, in Imitation of your Majeſty's glorious Example, who have made your Name illuſtrious throughout Europe, by returning the French King's unworthy Treatment of your Majeſty's Subjects, in his Declaration of War, with that candid and human Protection of his, and by a Conduct truly worthy of a King towards an Enemy, ſhewn how fit you are to reign over a free People.

Given under our Common Seal of the ſaid Borough, the Eighteenth Day of April, in the Seventeenth Year of your Majeſty's Reign.

Petersbourg, April 7. Lord Tyrawly ſet out from Riga on the 26th paſt, and is expected here every Day.

Hague, May 8, *N. S.* The Province of Holland has this Day named the Admirals, according to the following Liſt, for the Admiralties of the Meuſe and Amſterdam; being as many as the State can have any immediate Occaſion for.

For the Admiralty of the Meuſe,
Lieutenant Admiral, Gravé.
Vice Admiral, t'Hooſd.
Rear Admiral, Hoogeven.

Admiralty of Amſterdam,
Lieutenant Admiral, Taalman.
Vice Admiral, Schryver.
Rear Admiral, Reynſt.

It has beſides aſſented to a new Petition of Twelve hundred thouſand Florins for the Magazines, and Fortifications of the Generality: Has alſo ordered a freſh Loan of Two Millions to be opened: And it is under Conſideration to propoſe a fourth Augmentation of Ten or Twelve thouſand Men, to be partly hired, and partly raiſed as ſoon as poſſible. The French King is ſaid to have arrived at Valenciennes the 4th, and is expected at Liſle on the 6th Inſtant. M. Twickle,

kle, the Extraordinary Miniſter from the States General to the French Court, ſet out this Day for Paris. There is a flying Report here To-day, that Marſhal Coigni has paſſed the Rhine at Germerſheim with a conſiderable Army, and Battering Train of Artillery, to lay Seige to Mentz; and that the Elector was retired to Erfurt.

Copy of a Letter ſent by the Count de Taxis, Grand Maſter of the Poſts, by an Eſtafette from Inſprugh, on the 28th of April, N. S. to the Count de Goes at Munich.

I Acquaint your Excellency, in the greateſt Hurry, that on the 20th Inſtant, the French and Spaniards made a ſudden Attack upon the Intrenchments under Villa Franca. The Beginning of the Aſſault was very hot, ſo that they penetrated as far as the Poſt where the Marquis de Suze ſtood, with three Colonels, encouraging his Troops; but he was taken Priſoner. After which, another Piedmonteſe Officer, having got together ſeven Battalions, aſſaulted the Enemy with ſuch Fury, that, after a bloody Engagement with Bayonets fixed, he put them to Flight. Upwards of 50 French and Spaniſh Officers, and 1200 Soldiers, were made Priſoners. Among the Killed, on the Side of the Enemy, are Major General de Maillebois, and other Officers of the Firſt Rank. The Spaniſh General de las Minas is ſaid to have retired, wounded, to Nice. The Loſs of the French and Spaniards is reckoned to amount to 10,000, and the Deſerters confirm it; but in this, it is imagined there muſt be ſome Exaggeration. The Piedmonteſe might have been able to retake the Marqueſs de Suze from the French and Spaniards, as they fled; but, for Fear of killing him, they abſtained from attacking that Troop of the Enemy, which was carrying him off. The Loſs of the Piedmonteſe is computed at about 1700; but we are not yet acquainted with the exact Number of the Officers killed and wounded.

Whitehall, May 1.

This Day arrived a Meſſenger from his Majeſty's Miniſter at Turin, with Letters of the 26th paſt, N. S. containing an Account of what paſſed in the Attacks made on the 20th paſt, N. S. by the French and Spaniards, upon the King of Sardinia's Intrenchments near Villa Franca, in one of which they were repulſed with the Loſs of 6 or 7000 Men, (the Loſs on the Side of the King of Sardinia being only of 1500) but in the other obliged the Piedmonteſe Troops to abandon their Poſts and to retire into Villa Franca, where they embarked to ſet ſail for Oneglia. The Particulars of theſe Actions, as given by the Court of Turin, will be publiſhed To-morrow Noon in a Supplement to the preſent Gazette.

Whitehall, May 1.

The following is a Tranſlation of the Anſwer returned by the States General, to his Majeſty's Letter to their High Mightineſſes of the 13th of laſt Month, publiſhed in the laſt Gazette.

S I R,

AS ſoon as the Arrival of the eldeſt Son of the Pretender in France, and the Preparations that were making there for invading your Majeſty's Kingdoms, came to our Knowledge, we did not fail to make very ſerious Reflections upon thoſe Proceedings, and how contrary they were to the moſt ſolemn Treaties, and how much they tended to overturn your Majeſty's Government, and the Laws, the Liberty, and the Religion of the Britiſh Nation, with the Maintenance whereof the Preſervation of thoſe of our Republick is inſeparably connected. We therefore, upon the firſt Requiſition made by your Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, did not heſitate to grant immediately, and to ſend into England, with all the Expedition poſſible, the firſt Succour of Six Thouſand Foot, ſtipulated in the Treaties. It is a great Satisfaction to us, to have firſt learnt, by your Majeſty's ſaid Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and to ſee afterwards, by the Letter of the $\frac{11}{22}$th Inſtant, which your Majeſty hath juſt honoured us with, that our good Faith, and the fulfilling of our Engagement, were agreeable to your Majeſty. France having afterwards thought fit to declare War againſt your Majeſty, we heſitated no more than in the former Caſe, upon the Requiſition which was made to us on the Part of your Majeſty, to give you likewiſe the Succour of Twenty Men of War conformably to the Treaties; and we are cauſing them to be equipped with all the Diligence poſſible, not doubting, but that the Effect of our good Will, in this Point, will be as agreeable to your Majeſty, as was our firſt Reſolution. And ſince it has pleaſed your Majeſty to demand, in your Letter, the entire Execution of the Treaties, and to require us, by Virtue of that of 1678, to enter into open Rupture with France, we hope, that your Majeſty will not take it amiſs, that, before we explain ourſelves thereupon, we take the Method pointed out by that ſame Treaty, endeavouring, by our Offices, to bring about an equitable Accommodation between the Parties at War, before we proceed farther. To this End, we have reſolved to ſend forthwith a Miniſter to the Court of France, whom we have already named, and whom we will diſpatch without Loſs of Time. And as the Order and Conſtitution of our Government, does not permit us to come to a final Reſolution, in an Affair of this Importance, without conſulting the States of the Provinces which compoſe our Republick, we will not delay a Moment to inform them of the Contents of your Majeſty's Letter, and to preſs them to explain themſelves thereupon. In the mean while, we deſire your Majeſty to be perſuaded, that we lay this great Affair, and the Conſequences it may be attended with, to Heart; that we will give all the Attention to it that we are capable of, and that we will endeavour to give your Majeſty Proofs of our Attachment to your Intereſts, as far as the Situation and the Forces of the Republick will permit; deſiring nothing more ardently, than to convince your Majeſty of the Sincerity of our reſpectful Sentiments, and of the high Eſteem with which we are,

S I R,

Your Majeſty's
very humble Servants,
The States General of
the United Provinces of
the Low Countries.
R. B. R. Compte de Rechteren.

Hague, Ap. 30, *N. S.* 1744.

Superſcribed *To the King of Great Britain.*

By Order of the States,
F. Fagel.

Admiralty Office, April 30.

On the 25th Inſtant his Majeſty's Ship the Mortar, commanded by Captain Hanway, took a French Merchant Ship off the Start, of about 250 Tons Burthen, with 28 Men, and 10 Carriage Guns, and has brought her into Spithead. She was bound from Martinico to Havre de Grace.

Whitehall, April 28, 1744.

It having been repreſented to His Majeſty, That Edmond Lambert, Eſq; of Boyton, in the County of Wilts, one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, did, on the 22d Inſtant, receive an anonymous Letter, Threatening, That in Caſe he continued buſy in the Execution of his ſaid Office, his Houſe and Barns ſhould be burnt to Aſhes within Four Days: For the better diſcovering the Perſons concern'd in writing the ſaid Letter, His Majeſty is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, that ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo that he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof. HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

Admiralty-Office, April 30, 1744.

His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to eſtabliſh certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of Poor Widows of Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: Theſe are to give Notice, that Copies of the ſaid Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth; as alſo with the Clerks of the Checque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerneſs; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinſale; where all ſuch Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the ſaid Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpoſe. But ſuch Widows as live at too great a Diſtance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Eſq; at the Admiralty Office, who will ſend them all neceſſary Information. And the Governors of the ſaid Charity intending to diſtribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of Auguſt 1732, as well as to the Widows of thoſe who died ſince that Time, whoſe Circumſtances come within the Rules of the Eſtabliſhment, ſuch Monies as may be due to them, on the 31ſt Day of May next: This is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do ſo as ſoon as poſſible; and that all ſuch Widows whoſe Claims have been already allowed, may ſend or bring to this Office, by the 31ſt of next Month, the Affidavit required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Penſion or Bounty.

London, April 27, 1744.

By the Commiſſioners for diſtributing the Moiety of the Prizes taken from the Spaniards.

Notice is hereby given to the ſeveral Agents for the Captors of all Prizes taken on or between the 10th Day of July 1739, and the 19th Day of October following, by any Ships of War, from the King of Spain or his Subjects, or others inhabiting within any the Territories of the King of Spain; and to all other Perſons whom it may concern; That, purſuant to his Majeſty's Command, by his Commiſſion bearing Date the 4th Day of February 1743, they are hereby required forthwith to bring or tranſmit to the ſaid Commiſſioners, at their Office in Aldermary Church Yard in Bow-lane, a particular and authentick Account of all ſuch Prizes, ſetting forth their Value according to the Sales made, the ſundry Charges attending their Condemnation and Sale, together with the neat Produce of ſuch Prizes; and alſo an Account of what Part of the ſaid Prizes (if any) is ſtill remaining unſold; and likewiſe immediately to pay to the ſaid Commiſſioners the full Moiety of their reſpective Accounts: And hereof they are not to fail, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

Jo. Sedgwick.

London, April 21, 1744.

As the Regiments in Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Weſt-Indies, as well as ſeveral of the Regiments of Marines, have not a ſufficient Number of Non-commiſſioned Officers or private Men in England, to receive and ſecure the Volunteers and Preſſed Men in the ſeveral Places where they are directed to attend the Commiſſioners; My Lord Stair orders, That on Application from any Officer belonging to thoſe Regiments that is employed on the Recruiting Service, the Officer commanding in any Quarter or Cantoonment ſhall furniſh the Recruiting Officer with one Serjeant or Corporal, and ſuch a Number of Men as ſhall be neceſſary to aſſiſt him in receiving and conveying his Volunteers and Preſſed Men to the neareſt Place where ſuch Recruits can properly be ſecured, Provided, there is not then one Non-commiſſioned Officer, and a Party already detach'd from each Company on that particular Service.

This Order is to extend to the Dutch, as well as the Britiſh Troops.

C. Elliſon, *Dep. Adj. General.*

Captain Limeburner, late Commander of the Hampſhire, having received an Account of the Condemnation of the Dollars taken by him, and Captain Weſt of the Dartmouth, in their Cruize off Cadiz in the Year 1742, in the St. Joſeph, Joſeph Martel, Maſter, gives Notice to the Captors, or their Attornies, that he will pay them their Part of the ſaid Dollars, at his Houſe in Ormond-ſtreet, on Monday the 7th of May 1744, and every Monday after.

Advertiſements.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Littleton Lawrence, late of Little Shurdington, in the Pariſh of Badgworth in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq; deceaſed, that they are to come in and make Proof of their Debts before Francis Eld, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chamber in Symond's Inn, in Chancery-lane, London, or they will be excluded all Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

TO be ſold together, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, on Wedneſday the 9th of May Inſtant, between Four and Six in the Afternoon, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, The Houſehold Goods and Furniture late of William Parſons, deceaſed. The ſaid Goods to be ſeen at the Houſe of Mr. Sheppard, a Poulterer, in Bloomsbury Market; and Particulars to be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Richard Hayton, of the City of London, Hoſier, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Richard Hayton hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, That by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 22d of May Inſtant.

In laſt Saturday's Gazette, in the Advertiſement relating to the Dividend of the Eſtate of William Pearſe, for Mazarion, read Marazion.

Printed by *Edward Owen* in *Amen-Corner*, 1744.

SUPPLEMENT

To the *Gazette* of the 1ſt of *May* 1744.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Relation of the Action, which paſſed upon the 20th of April, in the Intrenchments near Villafranca.

AS we were threatned upon the 19th with an Attack from the Enemy, we diſpoſed ourſelves, and prepared for our Defence, and we kept to the Diſpoſition that had been made from the Time that the Enemy had it firſt in his Power to attack us.

On the 19th, in the Day-time, we perceived many Motions, Marches and Counter-Marches of different Corps, and from the Top of one of our Batteries, we counted 48 Troops of Grenadiers or Picquets with many Colours.

During the Night before, they had, by ſeveral very brisk Attacks upon our advanced Poſts on the Side of Montleuze, obliged them to give Ground, which, though ſupported with Vigour, were nevertheleſs forced to yield to the Superiority of the Enemy.

In the Night of the 19th, they made their Diſpoſitions to give us an Aſſault, invironing the greateſt Part of our Intrenchments, which reached from Montalban even to Caſtelet. At Midnight they began to play upon our advanced Poſts on the Side of Nice, and made many of them give Way, and found Means to approach the Batteries which were on that Side, and at the ſame Time ſtole in between them; ſo that at Break of Day they pierced through the Body of Troops which we had there, conſiſting of ſix Battalions, which were reduced to five, the firſt Battalion of Fuſileers being gone to poſt themſelves between the Windmill and the Fort of Montalban, in order to be in Readineſs to aſſiſt the Picquets which were on that Side.

Theſe remaining five Battalions were broke and overthrown, without our being able to judge how it happened, However, as we were not yet attacked from above, we thought we might reinforce that Poſt, by one Battalion, which was that of Guibert, who, upon coming near, found themſelves charged by the Enemy, who advanced behind us, and were obliged to withdraw, before what had happened on that Side could come to our Knowledge.

During this, the Enemy formed, and opened themſelves on our Side, having attacked the Poſt that we had in the Front of the Intrenchments, and Heights of Montleuze, conſiſting of 360 Men, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, who was forced in his Poſt, from whence he retired into our Intrenchments.

The Enemy came down from Montleuze, with ſeveral Battalions and Companies of Grenadiers, who advanced with Impetuoſity upon us, the Grenadiers being provided with two Granadoes each, and with ſeveral Scaling Ladders. They pointed towards the Parapet that we had upon our Right, and towards the Angle of the Battery of Monteroſſo; they forced the firſt Parapet, and lodged themſelves at the Foot of the Angle of Monteroſſo, but the Fire of the Muſketeers, who were behind the Intrenchments, join'd to the Artillery, which fired Cartridge Shot, made them retire with Precipitation, knock'd down the Ladders they had ſet up, and obliged them to retire behind ſome Heaps of Stones, and the Rocks which were in the Neighbourhood. They returned again to the Charge, but they were in like Manner beaten back. Thoſe who had made a Lodgment under Monteroſſo kept their Ground, being covered by the Rocks, and for ſome Time diſturbed our Batteries.

During theſe Tranſactions, we heard that the Enemy had pierced even to the Paſs of Villafranca, and that they had advanced to the Place where his Highneſs the Marquis de Suze was poſted; we were even told that they had carried him off. We went to work to reconnoitre them, and as we perceived Enemies, Bourgſtorff's Company of Grenadiers was ſent thither, who upon their Arrival charged them, and put them to Flight; but they had already carried away the Marquis de Suze. This Body of the Enemy retired half Way to the Paſs of Villafranca, which leads to Nice; there we ſaw a great many Companies of Grenadiers ſupported by Battalions with Colours. The Company of Tarantaiſe Grenadiers were ordered to march thither, and afterwards that of Saluce, beſides a Picquet, which joined Bourgſtorff's Company, who charged the Enemy with great Courage, but they were reinforced from ſeveral Places, which lay behind the Battery of Montegroſſo. We cauſed the Grenadiers, and the Picquets of the Regiments Marine and Rietman, to advance thither, who repulſed the Enemy three Times, and at laſt purſued them as far as the Plain of Nice, and retook the Batteries, which they had taken from us in the Morning.

There remained but one Troop under the Marquis de Suze's Poſt. We cauſed the Company of Grenadiers of Pignerol to march thither, who puſhed them, and obliged them to retire with Precipitation, ſo that on that Side there remained only a few Troops, who were placed exactly at the Paſs of Villafranca, but the firſt Battalion of Fuziliers being arrived by the Fort of Montalban, charged a Regiment of Dragoons on Foot, routed them, and took from them a Standard.

The Enemy from the upper Parts made their utmoſt Efforts to beat us out of our Intrenchment, but without any Succeſs: We drove them at laſt, by Musket-ſhot and with Stones, from the Angle which is at the Foot of Montegroſſo, and then they began to fall farther back, ſupporting the Retreat of the Battalions, and other Troops, with a great Fire of Grenadiers, who were placed behind Heaps of Stones, and Rocks.

Then it was that we learnt, that the Battalions on the Side of Villafranca had not been able to defend themſelves, having been ſurprized, and that all that could ſave themſelves of the five Battalions, had run towards Villa-

franca